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VOL. LXIII.---NO. 102. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899. WHOLE NO. 9,807

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The debate on territorial expansion continued in the Senate, Senator Nelson speaking in favor of the acquisition of the Philippine islands. —— Dun's review of trade situations says the volume of traffic is beyond all expectations; in some branches consumption is running beyond producing capacity; iron and steel manufacturers lead all others; the foreign trade continues large. —— Major Daly, chief surgeon with the army in the field in Cuba and Porto Rico, testified that the beef furnished by contractors was poisoned by the use of chemicals deleterious to health; that his analyses showed that boracic and salicylic acids were used. — Senator Quay still lacks 13 votes of an election as U. S. Senator. —— Wreckage of the naptha launch Paul Jones found by the government steamer Pansy on Breton island, shows that the vessel was blown up; no bodies were found. —— No new developments in the Samoan affair. —— New York markets: Money on call firmer at 2½@3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent.; cotton firm; middling uplands 6⅞c.; flour inactive and nominally about steady; wheat—spot steady; No. 2 red 79½@80¼c.; corn—spot steady; No. 2, 44½@44¾c; rosin dull; strained, common to good, $1.35; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 26 deg.; 8 P. M., 40 deg.; maximum, 46 deg.; minimum, 26 deg.; mean, 36 deg.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.71.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 11.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—For North Carolina—Threatening weather; light variable winds.

Port Almanac---Jan. 21.

Sun Rises	7.10 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.13 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 03 M.
High Water at Southport	3.43 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	7.13 A. M.

Quay lacks 13 votes of having enough to elect him. It will be interesting to watch him shaking that "plum tree" to get those 13.

Some of the girls out West are not very particular as to what they kiss. They have been kissing Gen. Shafter, a three-hundred pounder.

There is or will be a chance for those thirteen in the Pennsylvania Legislature to do some pretty thrifty trading after the dead-lock has hung for some time.

It is estimated that the orange crop of Florida this season will amount to about 500,000 boxes, and next season, if nothing happens, to three times that.

Klondike geese ought to be in demand. One recently received by a New Jersey man from a friend in the Klondike, was found when being prepared for cooking, to have an ounce of gold dust in its gullet.

Alfred Lewis asserts that Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who goes to the U. S. Senate from New York, has been "from youth to age the creeping, clinging, climbing parasite of wealth." And "de peach" has made it pay.

The St. Louis girl who kissed Hobson and attracted so much attention is going to marry a Texas man, and can kiss him all she wants to without attracting any attention. It will not be the rush, impulsive kiss in his case, however, as it was with Hobson, but of the usual domestic brand.

There is one man at least who does not believe in the Kentucky antidote for snake-bite. He is a professor of something, too, has the reputation of being a poison expert, and says that instead of being a cure whiskey accelerates the circulation of the blood and hurries the poison through the veins.

Some ingenious Frenchman has discovered a machine for utilizing the spider's web, and making the spiders do the spinning and reeling. The spiders are placed above a reel which is attached to the threads of the web, which slowly revolves and reels the thread as the spider spins it. These threads, which seem to be very strong, are used for making ropes for the use of æronauts.

It seems that Commissary General Eagan has already had some experience with court martials. He was court martialled in Arizona in 1887 on a charge of alleged gambling and alleged failure to pay gambling debts. He was convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded, but the commanding General didn't consider the sentence sufficiently severe and ordered his restoration to duty.

One of the biggest quicksilver deposits in the United States has recently been discovered by some farmers in Oregon. They found in a mountain a queer looking ore, which turned out to be cinnabar, the matrix of quicksilver. The farmers ran some tunnels into the mountain, which penetrated great veins of the cinnabar, but they didn't know much about that kind of thing and sold the find to a company for $45,000. And now the company has one of the greatest quicksilver mines in this country.

The Government of the Transvaal is not so slow to catch on as might be supposed, if the Pretoria correspondent of the London *Times* be correct. He says it has spent $4,000,000 within the past five years in trying to influence the European press to oppose the leasing of Dalagoa Bay.

In some of the European cities they are now purifying their supplies of drinking water with currents of electricity applied to the reservoirs, which destroy the germs that may be in it.

A Boston paper says John D. Rockefeller made $8,300,000 last Friday. John isn't one of those who regard Friday as a hoodooed day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. Gore—Coffee.
L. W. Bates—Horses and mules.
King Grocery Co.—High-grade.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. W. M. Phillips, of Salem, Va., was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. G. S. Farmer and wife, of Waukeyon, Ill., are registered at The Orton.

— Mr. V. V. Richardson, of Whiteville, was in the city on business yesterday.

— Miss Edna Gasque, of Marion, S. C, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. C. Twining.

— Mr. Jesse Connelly, of Washington, D. C., was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. T. A. Norment, a well known merchant of Lumberton, spent yesterday in the city.

— Mrs. V. C. Evans, of Marlville, Bladen county, was a welcome caller at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. T. H. Pegram went up to Ashton last night on the 7 o'clock A. C. L. train. He will return Monday.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Collins, of Burgaw, are in the city, the guests of Mr. Jas. W. Monroe on South Second street.

— Mr. Jas. F. Leahy, for the past several months engaged at the Champion Cotton Compress as a cotton grader, left last night for New York. He expects to return to Wilmington next Summer.

— Mr. R. W. Wallace, the popular manager of The Orton, and his brother, Mr. Hugh Wallace, left on the 7 P. M. train yesterday for Burgaw. They carried guns and dogs for a hunt.

— Mr. A. S. Maynard, the clever representative of the C. F. X. Company, who has been in this city for some weeks conferring with truck shippers, left last night for St. Louis, Missouri.

A Strange Proceeding.

The STAR is informed that a movement has been inaugurated (and that a petition is being circulated for signature) the object of which is to have the city bill introduced in the Legislature by Representative Rountree so amended as to empower the present Board of Aldermen to appoint the Police Commission provided for in the bill. This is such an extraordinary proceeding that many Democrats will ask, what valid reason can be given for taking this power from the Board of Aldermen to be elected in March, to whom it rightfully belongs?

The Benefit Game.

The C. F. A. and W. H. S. foot ball teams both held satisfactory practice last night preparatory for the Miss Norma Foster benefit game on the 25th inst. Capt. Sinclair spent some time with the W. H. S. team. Neither team has yet engaged a regular coacher. Captain Wright of the W. H. S. team asks that his players report promptly at 7:45 to-night for practice.

Northern Hunters Pleased.

Mr. Chas. W. Buckelew and Mr. H. G. Johnson, both of Plainfield, N. J., two clever gentlemen who have been in this section for several weeks on a hunting expedition, came up from Lockwood's Folly yesterday, and are registered at The Orton. They report a delightful time and an abundance of game wherever they have been.

Superintendent's Office Hours.

Prof. Jno. J. Blair, the new superintendent of schools, has arranged his office hours so that he will be at his office in the Hemenway building from 8 to 10 o'clock on Monday and Thursday mornings. He will be glad to receive any patrons or friends of the schools who may desire a conference.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Met in Special Session at the City Hall Last Night at 8 O'clock.

POLICE SERGEANT ELECTED.

A Number of Building Permits Issued and Reports of Committees Heard—Ordinance Adopted As to the Establishment of Sanitariums.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session last night at 8 o'clock, with Mayor Waddell presiding and the following members of the Board present: Aldermen Hanby, Taylor, MacRae, Sprunt, West, Spencer and Montgomery.

Petitions for building were granted as follows:

Mr. John McLaurin, for the erection of a two-story frame building on block No. 144, on Seventh street between Orange and Dock. Granted on condition that a tin roof is used.

Messrs. E. J. Lanier & Co., for the erection of shed roof stables and carthouse on the vacant lot, southwest corner of Sixth and Nixon streets.

Mr. Geo. D. Parsley, for the erection of a building on the south side of the city wharf, between Dock and Orange streets, the charges to be agreed upon by the petitioner and the Fire Committee; said amount to go on account of rent of building until the same is paid for. Refused.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., for the erection of a shed, roof to be covered with tin, over the cotton platform at the foot of Red Cross street, now being used by the Champion Compress Company. Granted, subject to removal at pleasure of the Board.

Masonic Temple Corporation, for erection of Temple on site of old National Bank building. Granted, and also eight inches of sidewalk allowed for pillars supporting the frontage.

Alderman Hanby, chairman of the Public Buildings Committee, stated that the contract for repairing the interior of the Mayor's office and the office of the Board of Audit and Finance had been let to Mr. D. Hanna.

Alderman Taylor, chairman of the Police Committee, recommended Messrs. Nathan J. Williams and E. J. Grimsley as suitable persons to succeed Sergeant Louis Sallings, resigned. A ballot was taken and Mr. Williams was elected.

Alderman Hanby, chairman of the Public Buildings Committee, reported that some repairs were needed to the plastering and wood-work of the Opera House, and also advocated placing a bulletin board in front of the City Hall for advertising purposes. The Board decided that it was a matter for the Public Buildings Committee

In view of the fact that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a private sanitarium in Wilmington, Alderman Worth, chairman of the Ordinance Committee, at the request of citizens of the Fourth Ward, offered the following ordinance, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted:

No private sanitarium or hospital for treatment of diseases of any kind shall be allowed within the city limits unless the owners of the majority portion of the real estate in the vicinity in which such sanitarium or hospital is proposed to be located, shall first consent in writing to the location of such institution on their block, and this written consent shall accompany a written application for permission to establish such sanitarium or hospital to the Board of Aldermen of the city.

It was ordered that the Streets and Wharves Committee repair the fence of Mrs. L. Vollers, corner Second and Orange streets, damaged by city employes in removing trees from sidewalk.

A permit for the erection of a frame building in an alley between Front and Water streets, near Mr. J. A. Taylor's store, was granted, provided it conformed to the requirements of the Fire Ordinance.

No other business requiring consideration the Board adjourned subject to call of the Mayor.

EFFORTS FOR LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Great Importance Attaches to Meeting of South Atlantic Lumber Association.

An especial effort is being made by President W. F. Williams and Secretary Z. W. Whitehead to secure an especially large attendance upon the meeting of the South Atlantic Lumber Association, called to meet at Fayetteville on the 25th inst. Insistance is made that it is highly important that every lumber manufacturer and shipper in this territory be present and thereby give aid and encouragement to plans for the betterment of the condition of all saw mill and lumbermen. Final action is to be taken upon several matters of vital importance.

Dwelling and Kitchen Destroyed by Fire.

The dwelling and kitchen of Mr. Andrew Johnson, who lives on Myrtle Grove sound, were totally destroyed by fire Thursday night together with all his household and kitchen furniture. The family had retired and left a fire in the sitting room, which in some way caught to the floor and gained such headway that when discovered it was beyond control. Mr. Johnson was for some time a resident of Wilmington and has many friends who will regret to know of his misfortune. He had no insurance, either on the house or contents.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

"SIDE TRACKED" LAST NIGHT.

A Good Audience Evidently Well Entertained at the Opera House—Goes to Florence, S. C.

A very good audience was afforded lots of fun last night at the Opera House by The A. Q. Scammon Co., playing "Side-Tracked," a comedy, the success of which as a mirth provoker was evidenced by the audience during each of the four acts.

Mr. E. H. O'Connor, who played the leading role—Charles Mercer, *alias* Horatio Irving Booth, a tramp—has a number of personal friends in this city. Last night he sustained his reputation as a good actor and won much applause.

Other members of the troupe, including the three ladies, Misses Marguerite Mayfield, Ceicelle Lorraine and Gertrude Barnes, were a strong support for Mr. O'Connor. And many mirth-provoking specialties were introduced.

The company will leave this morning for Florence, where they will entertain to-night.

AS TO A NEW PASTOR.

A Strong Sentiment in Favor of Rev. Mr. Israel as Successor to Rev. J. D. King.

There is a strong probability that Rev. William P. Israel, of New Hampshire, will be the successor to Rev. Joseph P. King, as pastor of the Second Advent Church. The STAR, several weeks ago, announced the fact that Rev. Mr. King had resigned and would enter upon evangelistic work about February 1st. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Israel but recently closed a very successful series of meetings at that church, and the congregation is delighted with him. He left here for Brunswick, Ga., where he is now conducting a series of meetings. No call will be tendered until Rev. Mr. King's resignation takes effect.

WILMINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Interesting Papers Read by Drs. Bell and Harper at Meeting Last Night.

An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the Wilmington Medical Society was held last night at the office of Dr. W. D. McMillan. The president, Dr. W. C. Galloway, presided and Dr. F. H. Russell was at his post as secretary.

Two well prepared papers of interest to the medical fraternity were read by Drs. Harper and Bell, after which a general discussion of the subjects treated was indulged in by the members present.

A resolution was introduced, and adopted recommending to the Board of Health the importance of impressing the public with the necessity and importance of timely vaccination.

In the future regular monthly meetings of the society will be held on the third Friday night of each month and matters pertaining to the welfare of the profession will be discussed. The board adjourned last night until the regular meeting in February.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores.

The weekly report of receipts of cotton and naval stores at this port, posted at the Produce Exchange, shows the following receipts for the crop year up to Jan. 20th: Cotton, 275,572 bales. spirits, 26,588 casks; rosin, 136,263 barrels; tar, 54,739 barrels; crude turpentine, 10,174 barrels. For the corresponding period in the last crop year, receipts were posted as follows: Cotton, 282,233 bales; spirits, 32,401 casks; rosin, 135,479 barrels; tar, 49,523 barrels; crude turpentine, 9,658 barrels.

From a comparison of the above figures, it will be seen that the crop year receipts of cotton up to this time are 6,659 bales short of those of last year and that 5,813 more casks of spirits turpentine were received last year than during the corresponding period this year. The receipts of tar are, however, about 5,000 barrels in excess of the receipts last year.

Installation Letitia Lodge.

At a regular meeting of Letitia Lodge. No. 3, D. of R., held last night the following officers were installed to serve for the ensuing term by D. D. P., Mrs. W. M. Hurst, assisted by Past Grands Wm. Keen, W. H. Badon, J. E. Gordon and W. M. Hurst:

N. G—Mrs. E. H. Batson.
V. G—Mrs. Annie Bowen.
R. S—Mrs. Augusta Farrow.
F. S—Mrs. W. M. Hurst.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. O. Wiggs.
R. S. to N. G—Mrs. F. A. Dixon.
L. S. to N. G—Mrs. Ida Orrell.
R. S. to V. G—Mrs. J. O. Wiggs.
L. S. to V. G—Mrs. C. B. Dudley.
War.—Miss Bettie Futch.
Cor.—Mrs. Wm. Griffith.
Chap.—Mrs. Winnie Murray.
R. A. S—Miss Josie Hewlett.
L. A. S—Mrs. J. E. Grant.
I. G—Mrs. C. W. Anderson.
O. G—Mrs. J. E. Gordon.

Paid Off In Short Order.

Major Jonas M. Cleland, of Sioux City, a paymaster connected with the United States War Department, and his secretary, Mr. Sherman A. Cunic, of Washington, came up from Fort Caswell, where they had been to pay off the soldiers, yesterday and left on the 7 o'clock train for Washington. They made a quick trip of it to the fort, having gone down on the Government tug yesterday morning, completed the work of paying off and returned to the city early in the afternoon.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Baptist Boys' Brigade was out for a drill last night.

— There was no session of the municipal court yesterday, and only one arrest was made during the day.

— Justice McGowan had only one case yesterday—a white man for cursing a small white boy. The defendant was dismissed.

— Spirits turpentine was quoted at the closing of the market yesterday firm at 40@40½ cents per gallon, a decline of one cent per gallon from last quotations.

— Mr. H. E. Bonitz, of this city, has been elected secretary of the North Carolina Institute of Architects, which was recently organized at Raleigh. Mr. Thos. Ashe, of Raleigh, is president of the Institute.

— The rosin market was dull yesterday, being quoted at only 90@95 cents per barrel. Thursday and Friday's receipts were 1,209 barrels. There was no change yesterday in tar and crude turpentine.

— The STAR believes it would be more satisfactory to Democrats if the bill to amend the city charter were so changed as to provide for five, instead of three members of the Police Commission—one from each ward.

— The British steamship *Atlantic* was cleared yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son for Bremen, Germany, with a cargo of 8,800 bales of cotton. The steamship *Marion* is the only vessel now left at the Champion Compress wharves.

— During the past week 1,998 bales of cotton were received in Wilmington. The market was firm yesterday at 5⅛ cents for middling, an advance of an eighth of a cent over previous quotations, and a quarter of a cent higher than the quotations in either Charleston or Savannah.

— Plans are on foot for the establishment of an extensive and up-to-date bicycle store in Wilmington. It is to be the distributing point for North and South Carolina for certain leading makes of bicycles. An extensive repair shop will be operated in connection with the establishment.

— Mack MacRae, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Frank George for violently cursing and abusing Wm. Howard, a colored barber, who runs a shop on Water street, between Princess and Market. He resisted arrest, but after some trouble Policeman George succeeded in locking him up in the guard house. He will be tried by the Mayor to-day.

THE PEANUT MARKET.

Collapse of the Trust and a Big Rise in the Price.

[*Richmond Dispatch.*]

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 19.—(Special). The big trust, which was projected by ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, the object of which was to control the peanut market of the world, failed to close up its options secured on many of the mills in this section. This, it is said, was because several large Western concerns and the largest of the Virginia cleaners declined to consider the overtures of the trust. In view of the collapse of the new enterprise the rise in the price of peanuts which has taken place in the last few days is little short of phenomenal. A jump of 1 cent in best grades has started the trade, and the shorts in this city are rapidly filling their warehouses. They assert that the advance is due to the machinations of those firms which bought heavily when it seemed that the trust would be consumated. These parties, it is declared by the bears, are attempting to unload uncleaned nuts at a higher price than they bought them for.

The situation is interesting, and the farmers who have any stock on hand are reaping a harvest. It is claimed that there are many thousands of bags of peanuts stored on the farms, but in this city there are but few nuts, compared with the supply this time last year. The firm of cleaners usually considered on the bear side has bought in the last two days 15,000 bags.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—172 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 2 barrels rosin.

W., C. & A. Railroad—180 bales cotton, 20 casks spirits turpentine, 65 barrels rosin, 268 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—9 casks spirits turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—38 bales cotton, 20 casks spirits turpentine, 160 barrels rosin, 76 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—33 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 207 barrels rosin.

Steamer W. T. Daggett—1 bale cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 19 barrels rosin, 5 barrels tar.

Steamer Driver—12 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 89 barrels rosin, 142 barrels tar, 5 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer Seabright—6 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 32 barrels tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—16 casks spirits turpentine, 55 barrels rosin, 04 barrels tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—21 casks spirits turpentine, 475 barrels rosin, 37 barrels tar.

Steamer Stonewall—2 bales cotton, 20 barrels spirits turpentine, 129 barrels rosin.

Larkin's Flat—1 bale cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 8 barrels rosin, 63 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 445 bales; spirits turpentine, 136 casks, rosin, 1209 barrels; tar, 717 barrels; crude, 9 barrels.

Anchored Off the Bar.

A special dispatch to the STAR from Southport says: The four-masted schooner *Blanche H. King*, five days out from Fernandina, Fla., bound to New York, anchored off the bar on account of high head winds.

NORTH CAROLINA R. R.

Bills Passed to Take Management from Control of the Governor.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Introduced in the Senate and House. Election Case Decided—Committee Appointments—The Colored Men's Memorial.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, January 20.—The House met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. A. M. Simms, of this city. Four petitions were presented. One was the memorial drawn up by the council of colored men in this city Wednesday, and one was from the cotton manufacturers of the State in regard to fire insurance rates. A third petition asked for the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax.

Of the thirty two new bills introduced only the following are of general interest and importance:

By Carr of Duplin: To provide separate cars for the races.

By McLean of Harnett: To appropriate $33,000 for the school of deaf, dumb and blind at Raleigh.

By Nicholson of Beaufort: To incorporate the Beaufort and Pamlico Railroad Co.

By Reinhardt of Lincoln: To incorporate the East Tennessee and Western N. C. R. R. Co.

By Allen of Wayne: To allow chairmen of boards of education to administer oaths.

By Council of Watauga: To authorize Watauga county to levy a special tax.

By Allen of Wayne: To repeal the law appointing a local board of trustees for the colored normal school at Goldsboro.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Winston, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, called up the contested election case of Dees against Paul, from Pamlico county. Majority and minority reports of the committee were read and discussed. Speeches were made in support of the majority report by Messrs. Carr of Duplin, Clarkson of Mecklenburg, Winston of Bertie and Gilliam of Edgecombe. Those who favored the minority report were Hampton, Republican, of Surry; Giles, Republican, of Chatham, and Stubbs, Democrat, of Martin. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 22 to 73 and the majority report was adopted. Mr. Dees was immediately sworn in.

Only three bills were passed on third reading; all relating to the management of the A. & N. C. R. R., and introduced by Mr. Allen, of Wayne. The first provides for a board of internal improvements, consisting of nine members—one from each Congressional district—elected biennially by the Legislature. The first meeting of the board is to be held in Raleigh on February 10th, 1899. Vacancies are to be filled by other members of the board. The other two bills were simply amendments of laws passed by the Fusionists in 1897, taking charge of the A. & N. C. R. R. These amendments make these acts correspond with the changes made in the Code by the first two bills. It was frankly stated to the House by Judge Allen that the purpose of these three bills was to take the N. C. R. R. and the A. & N. C. R. R. out of the hands of the present management and put it into the hands of the Democrats. He had no excuse to make for it, as the Fusionists had two years ago railroaded through two bills taking the road from Democratic management. It was pointed out that under the present law the Board of Internal Improvements was practically the Governor, as the board consisted only of the Governor and two other members appointed by him. This board has the appointment of eight directors for the A. & N. C. R. R., the private stockholders having four, and the directors in turn elect the officers of the road. Judge Allen's bills were passed without discussion.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the House and the Senate, the Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House, to investigate the suspension of the Wilsons from the office of railroad commissioners: Messrs. Justice, Carr, and Patterson of Caldwell.

Mr. Dees, of Pamlico, was added to the committees on Education, the Oyster Industry and Fish Interests. Mr. Suggs, of Greene, was added to the committee on Roads.

The only bills of any importance introduced in the Senate are: Senator Cowper, to provide for increasing the depth of the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal; Senator Black, to authorize the commissioners of Moore county to refund the county debt; Senator Glenn, to provide a financial committee for Stokes county; Senator Wilson, to incorporate the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.

The following bills to-day became laws, having passed both houses:

To incorporate the Southern Conservatory of Music at Durham.

To request Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure an appropriation for a light house at Cape Channel, in Pamlico sound.

To increase the number of commissioners of Edgecombe county.

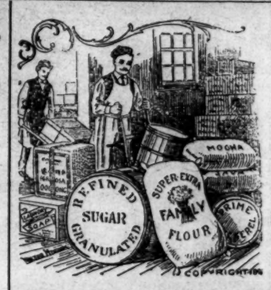
To repeal the charter of the Swain Lumber and Boom county, of Swain county.

To appoint three commissioners of navigation for Beaufort harbor.

Penitentiary Investigation.

The Penitentiary Investigation Committee to-day began its work by examining Capt. Day in regard to the indebtedness of that institution. Though the sessions of the committee are secret, it is learned that the indebtedness was ascertained to be between $105,000 and $110,000. For this the committee contemplates recommending to the Legislature an issue of bonds. The investigation by the committee will be continued the whole of next week.

Millard Moore, the white convict who last October shot and killed a guard named Shaw, at the convict camp near here, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. Sentence will be pronounced on him to-morrow.



IN OUR STOCK OF HIGH GRADE GROCERIES

we are constantly receiving fresh invoices of the finest China and Japan Teas, and the choicest Coffee Berries. All our Coffees are dry roasted and blended, so as to produce a delicious flavor

Next week we will have in a new line of Mocha and Java at prices ranging from 30 to 35c. The latter grade we will sell three pounds for $1.00. We are now selling a high grade Tea at, 60c per pound, and 17 pounds of Fine Granulated Sugar for

$1.00.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
Phone 87
ja 21 tf
Fourth Street Bridge.

THE WORK WELL UNDER WAY.

Preference to Be Given by Building Committee to White Labor.

The work of tearing away the old First National Bank building to give place to the new Masonic Temple is now well under way. About fifteen laborers are now at work and it is probable that others will be added to-day. The roof was taken off yesterday and several feet of the walls were taken down. The work of demolition will probably require about three weeks. It will be the policy of the building committee under whose direction the work is being done to as far as possible give the preference to white labor.

ARGUMENT HEARD IN WINSTON.

North State Improvement Co. Case Before Clement Manly, Referee.

[*Winston Sentinel, Jan. 19th.*]

Mr. Clement Manly, referee, heard argument to-day as to the validity of claims against the North State Improvement Company and considered all priorities or securities. He also audited the account of Mr. J. W. Fries, receiver for the North State Company. Messrs. R. O. Burton, of Raleigh; J. S. Manning, of Durham; F. A. Daniels, of Goldsboro; George Rountree, of Wilmington; R. T. Gray, of Raleigh; Junius Davis, H. C. McQueen, E. K. Bryan, of Wilmington; R. R. King, L. M. Scott, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, of Greensboro; Watson & Buxton, Lindsay Patterson, J. W. Fries of this city, and J. M. Vaughn, of Madison, are among the lawyers and other interested parties who are attending the hearing.

Mr. Manly stated this afternoon that the lawyers would not get through with their argument to-day. He could not tell when the hearing would be concluded.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

Church Notices.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Regular religious services at Seamen's Bethel will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell. Seamen and rivermen are especially invited. All are welcome.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Divine service at 11.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Sunday School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8.00 P. M. Seats free.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. F. H. Farrington, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8.00 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. C. Morton, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society every Wednesday night. Sewing School Tuesday and Saturday at 3.30 to 4.00 p. m.

First Baptist Church, corner of Market and Fifth streets, Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor. Eleven A. M.: "The Conversion of a Cabinet Officer." At 7.30 P. M.: First of three talks to Young People on the turning points in life—"Which Way—Up or Down?"

Bladen Street Methodist E. Church, southwest corner of Bladen and Fifth streets, Rev. B. B. Culbreth, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. A. P. Tyer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coffee, Coffee.

199 Bags Coffee.
1700 Barrels Flour.
500 Bags Peanuts.
543 Barrels Molasses.
794 Bags Corn.
300 Bags Meal.
131 Barrels Sugar.
25 Bales Pee Dee Plaids.
20 Bales Rockingham Sheeting.

Also, Rice Straw, Hay, Canned Goods and all other goods in my line.

D. L. GORE,
ja 21 tf

HORSES AND MULES.

Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.

L. W. BATES,
Market street between Second and Third.

Johnson & Fore

Will offer during the coming week, all their stock of

FANCY DRESS GOODS AND MILLINERY

At Actual Cost.

Their New Line of

Embroideries, White Goods, Linen Laces and Early Spring Goods

Will be shown in a few days.

A Special

Remnant Sale

Commences Tuesday.

111 Market Street.
ja 15 tf

HIGHWAY MONOPOLY.

We have worked the Cigar business as we have done the Cured Hog Product, and have succeeded because the goods were notoriously superior to any thing ever offered the retail trade before in quality, style, and equal to what was sold for ten cent —hence our success—not us but the goods were meritorious; so we are called "Monopoly." We do however, with pride say we will sell a half million of these Cigars this year and hope the consumer will demand

Cuban Blossom, Renown, Smokettes, Topical Twist.

The Best 5c Cigars Sold.

For Xmas we carry small boxes high grade Cigars and solicit inquiries from the trade—to whom we sell exclusively.

Vollers & Hashagen,
de 18 tf
Wholesale only.

Christmas is Over

Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.
ja 8 tf

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H. WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.
ja 20 td

FOR SALE

OR WILL LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the Hotel at Carolina Beach. Special inducements to a party willing to invest a few hundred dollars on the property.

Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.
ja 20 3t

N. F. PARKER.
Furniture, Furniture Novelties
No. 17 S. Front St.

For this week only I will sell the nicest line of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages ever shown in Wilmington, at manufacturers' prices with cost of freight added.

Remember my "Special Bargains" are spot cash but I also sell for cash, or any way to suit your convenience. ja 15 tf

GOOD STALK CUTTERS FOR SALE

By J. C. McCaskill, Maxton, N. C

Also, fine Building lots.

January 19th, 1899. ja 14 2w

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $6.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.35 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21.

CHARACTERISTIC REASONING.

In their efforts to defend and boost expansion its advocates resort to all sorts of pleas, evasions and misrepresentations as to the purposes of the expansionists, and the language and intent of the language used in our pledges and official documents both before and subsequent to the outbreak of the war with Spain. The following editorial, clipped from the New York *Tribune*, is a sample, and an attempted defence of expansion and an indirect apology for it, and at the same time a dishonest evasion of the real question and an indirect denial that expansion, which has been so vigorously advocated, is really contemplated. Under the heading of "Pledges and Their Pertinence" it says:

"It is argued that this country should not take possession of the Philippines for the reason that in his Message of April 11 last the President said: 'I speak not of forcible annexation. * * * That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.' To break that implied pledge, it is said, would be immoral and wicked.

"Well, if it were proposed to break that or any pledge the circumstances might well be taken into consideration. For it is as true as it is trite that circumstances alter cases. Exactly a year before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence the American Congress disavowed any intention of seceding from Great Britain. Yet the Colonies did secede, and in 1783 there was no talk of going back to that disavowal and standing by it. Nor is it commonly held that it was wicked and immoral not to do so. Again, in 1861, some months after the beginning of the Civil War, Congress adopted and the President signed a declaration that the war was not being waged with any purpose of overthrowing the institutions of the Southern States. Yet within two years the President did, in the exercise of his war powers, overthrow one of the most important institutions of those States. Is it not a trifle late in the history of the world to condemn Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as immoral and wicked? Yet it was at least as much a violation of a pledge as the annexation of the Philippines would be.

It was much more. For in the assumption of control, for a longer or shorter period, over the Philippines there will not be the slightest breaking of a pledge or violation of a principle. The President's Message of April 11 last, and especially the passage quoted, referred to Cuba and to Cuba alone. And it is being fulfilled to the very letter. It did not refer to the Philippines, and is not properly to be applied to them now. What is said of one county in one set of circumstances is not necessarily pertinent to another and very different country in another and very different set of circumstances. For Cuba, the duty we owe to Cuba; for the Philippines, the duty we owe the Philippines.

The principal editor of the *Tribune* was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty with Spain by virtue of which we acquire nominal sovereignty over the Philippines, which makes this editorial somewhat more remarkable and noteworthy than it would be if it had appeared in some organ of less standing. There is neither pertinence nor parity in the reference to the action of the American Congress which adopted the Declaration of Independence, after having previously declared that it was not the intention to secede from Great Britain. The rebellion which became a revolution would never have become a revolution if the British Government had given the colonists the redress they demanded and the protection from unjust imposition to which they were entitled. The Declaration was the result of the obstinacy and determination of the British Government to subject the colonists to unconditional submission, and the result was a repudiation of British authority, which was accepted by the American Congress as the alternative, and what was at first simply a protest against oppression, and was so intended, became through the acts of the British Government, and as a matter of self-preservation, a revolution. There is no parity whatever between that case and the United States in the Philippines, for the United States acted on its own volition all the time in that matter and was forced to nothing.

Neither is there any parity in the citation of the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States as a result of the war between the States, only in so far as it is an attempt to justify one wrong and one false pretence by another. There never was a more flagrant violation of a solemn pledge than was the emancipation of the slaves of the South, nor a more fraudulent pretence ever given for any governmental act than the pretence that these slaves were emancipated as a military necessity, and as a war measure. It was never honestly regarded as a military necessity, and it would never have been done if it had not been for the persistent and aggressive action of the advocates of emancipation, who in public meetings, and through the press and otherwise declared that if the North was not fighting for the abolition of slavery and didn't intend to abolish it it wasn't worth while to continue to wage war, and that it would be better if this were not accomplished to recognize the independence of the South and save the blood that was being shed and the treasure that was being spent to whip the Southern States in, with their slaves. It is a matter of history that President Lincoln was opposed to issuing an emancipation proclamation, that he doubted his power to do it, that he doubted whether it would be the best thing for the negro, and it is well known that he would have preferred gradual emancipation and compensation to the owners of the slaves, many of whom he believed to be "loyal." He was driven into the emancipation scheme by the pressure of the abolitionists, just as Mr. McKinley has been driven into the expansion scheme by the pressure of the expansionists.

But that was a flagrant violation of the pledges made by the Congress which declared for the coercion of the South, and that's the way they hushed the voice of those who were opposed to a war for the negro, and protested against waging war upon the South on account of the existence of slavery, and to abolish it. It was to reconcile this element, which constituted nearly if not quite one-half of the Northern people, that this pledge was made, which was afterwards so flagrantly violated.

It is no defence of the effort to evade and ignore the pledges made by Congress in the inauguration of the war with Spain to quote another pledge which had been previously ignored and violated. One wrong does not justify another, and two wrongs do not make a right.

The concluding paragraph of the editorial from the *Tribune* is simply an evasion and an assertion by implication that permanent possession is not intended, for it speaks of "assumption of control for a longer or shorter period," which is equivalent to an abandonment of expansion, for that means sovereignty and permanent control. When they abandon that they surrender their case, for the contention is not against temporary control, which may be necessary, and which may be exercised in good faith, but against permanent control, which would be an exhibition of bad faith, and a violation of our pledges to the world and of the agreement of our representatives with the Filipinos.

PENITENTIARY TALK.

We learn from the Raleigh *Post* that Capl. J B Pace, a wealthy citizen of Richmond, Va., is in Raleigh to submit a proposition to lease the Roanoke farms from the State, and about 600 of the convicts, his object being, if his terms be accepted, to engage in the cultivation of sugar beets, with a view to manufacturing sugar. It is not stated what the proposition is, but the *Post* informs us that a good many of the members of the Legislature favor the idea of leasing. It seems that Captain Pace has been for the past two years pursuing experiments in the culture of the sugar beet and is convinced from tests made that better beets can be produced in this State than in the West where their cultivation and the manufacture of sugar have assumed large proportions.

As we do not know what he offers, we cannot discuss that, but the leasing of these farms, especially if the result be to give a start to this new industry of beet growing and sugar making, and that were understood as a condition, would at least be a partial solution of the penitentiary problem, which for some time has been a perplexing one. This would relieve the State of about one half the number of its convicts and very much lighten the task of managing the remainder.

It is intimated that the lease would result in the establishment of sugar manufacturing plants, but this is not quite certain, unless it were for a long time, for Mr. Pace would hardly take the chances on investing a large sum of money in the erection of sugar plants unless the lease were long enough to justify that. But there is something in the idea and may be a good deal in the scheme, which is at least worthy of serious consideration.

The Republican opponents of Quay say "anything to beat Quay." The response to this will doubtless be "anything to elect Quay," and then we may look for some cute man-ipulating and lively hustling.

UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.

Following the speech of Senator Turner, of Washington, Thursday, on the Philippine question, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, made some remarks to correct what he considered some erroneous impressions regarding his speech on the same question, a speech which has attracted wide attention not so much on account of his contention in support of territory grabbing as on account of the belief expressed that permanent occupation of the Philippines was not seriously contemplated. He said in that connection that he believed he expressed the sentiments of the President. As this was the first declaration of that kind coming from a source that gave it weight it naturally commanded attention, because it was just the opposite of the position which the President was supposed to hold and was practically an abandonment of the expansion policy.

The question then arose as to whether Senator Foraker spoke by authority of the President or only on his own responsibility. The silence of the President and his friends gave ground for the opinion that he spoke by authority, and the statement of Senator Bacon, of Georgia, last Wednesday, on the floor of the Senate, that he had been assured by the Senator from Ohio that he spoke the sentiments of the President seemed to settle that question, for Senator Foraker did not say anything to the contrary. Hence it is somewhat noteworthy that in his remarks following Senator Turner, he should have disclaimed speaking for any one but himself.

But, probably, after all Senator Foraker simply took this method of forcing the administration to show its hand either by accepting the position in which he put it or by disclaiming it, and color is given to this view when, in referring to the construction that had been put on his speech by the British press, he said they were laboring under "a misapprehension as to which one of the Ohio Senators was speaking." This was a direct reference to the intimate relations between Mr. McKinley and Senator Hanna, and shows pretty plainly that these three gentlemen have not yet got on sufficiently friendly terms to sleep three in a bed.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

According to the press dispatches the German consul seems to have been performing in a very arrogant and offensive way in Apia, which finally compelled the American and British consuls to eject him by force from the Supreme Court room. The probabilities are that when the facts are made known to his Government it will be found that he was a little too previous, and that he will be called down, and this tempest in a teapot will blow away without material damage.

There are a good many of the German officials who are troubled with the ailment commonly known as the "big head," and they sometimes come pretty near getting their Government into serious trouble, as was the case when that German Admiral was offensively performing in Manila and later at Iloilo, when it became necessary for Admiral Dewey to call him to taw. This disposition is partly, no doubt, inspired by the unfriendly suspicions and criticisms of Germany which have been so common in this country and have sometimes been indulged in during debates in Congress, suspicions and criticisms that were at least partially justified by the peculiar actions of German officials. The German press has commented upon these with some spirit, characterizing them as an unfounded and unjust reflection upon German honor, and this probably has had much to do with inspiring resentment in German naval and military circles.

While Germany, Great Britain and the United States have joint interests to be looked after in the Samoan islands, provided for by treaty between these powers, there is not enough in them to lead to war unless passion usurps the place of sense. There seems to have been some friction lately growing out of German claims, that is, the claims of the German press, as to having prior and superior rights, but as far as is publicly known the German Government has not put forward such claims. Perhaps the German consul got his inspiration from the German press. But at all events he will probably be called down, the *status quo* resumed, and things go on as usual without any serious racket.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bot. at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— "George, are you doing anything for that dreadful cough?" "Yes." "What are you doing?" "Coughing."—*Chicago Record.*

— "Adam and Eve set future generations a bad example, didn't they?" "How? By eating the apple?" "No; by raising Cain."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mrs. Brown—"I was in the new drug store to day. It's just lovely!" Mr. Jones—"Yes?" Mrs. Brown—"Yes, they have six different shades of pills!"—*Detroit Journal.*

— "You took me for better or for worse!" cried Henry Peck. "Oh, no, my dear," replied Mrs. Peck, sweetly. "You took me for better and I took you for worse."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— "Don't you sometimes pause and reflect on the uncertainties of this life?" said the thoughtful young man. "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "not often. It takes up all my time keeping track of the sure things."—*Washington Star.*

— "Show me what a man eats and I will explain what he is." "Humph! I can tell what a man is without looking at what he eats. Even before you ordered that dish of oats I was convinced that you were a donkey."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— First Burglar—"Did you see de 'ad.' uv dat big jewelry house? I wish I could break in dere some night." Second Burglar—"Well, if you do, you might leave some word mentionin' de name uv de paper where you saw de 'ad.'"

— Seedy Provincial Actor—"Young man, I hear that you propose to essay the role of the Melancholy Dane. What induced you to do it?" Prosperous London Ditto—"Oh, I don't know. They egged me on to it." Seedy Provincial Actor—"H'm. They egged me off."—*Punch.*

— Dashaway—"You say your sister will be down in a minute Willie? That's good news. I didn't know but what she wanted to be excused, as she did the other day." Willie—"Not this time. I played a trick on her." Dashaway—"What did you do?" Willie (triumphantly)—"I said you were another fellow."

CURRENT COMMENT.

— "What is the British empire for the mass of the British people? Its surface wealth is great, but if we measure that surface with any care, we find a tiny islet of prosperity surrounded by a troubled ocean of distressful life."—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

— Outside of the justice or injustice of the orders that have been given to Gen. Otis, he deserves high praise for the manner in which he has dealt with the difficult problems that confront him. Just about the same tact is required of him at Manila as was required Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Havana before the war.—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

— That France is a dying nation is again proven, by statistics of her population. Her people are fading away. The rate of increase is now so small that it amounts to nothing. The country will enter the twentieth century on the down grade. In this respect France is in unfortunate contrast with Germany, where, in spite of the heavy emigration and poverty of the peasants, the population enlarges about 13 per cent. per decade. Even Spain and Italy increase the inhabitants.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

— The Pennsylvania Commandery of Foreign Wars has refused to permit Commissary-General Eagan to become a member, since his ruffianly attack on General Miles. Yet, the army officers are compelled to recognize him as one of themselves; and will be until he has been found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," and dismissed from the service, as he ought to have been within an hour after his exhibition before the War Investigating Commission.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Citizen, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Dunn *Union*: That two tobacco warehouses will be built in Dunn is an assured fact.

— Carthage *Blade*: The heaviest sleet fell here Wednesday night and Thursday that has been known in this section for many years. It has been very destructive to trees in breaking limbs and disfiguring the trees

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mr. George W. Thompson, for many years a clerk for E. M. Lehman in this city, occurred here this (Thursday) morning. He was about 45 years of age, and was a man of many good qualities and especially devoted in his friendships.

— Nashville *Graphic*: Saturday night while Mr. Buck Colson and wife, who live at the county home for the aged and infirm, were out visiting, some one entered their home and stole a trunk containing some clothing and sixty-five dollars in cash. A clue as to the guilty party has been discovered and it is believed he will be captured. The culprit is believed to be a negro who was a saw mill hand, who has left for parts unknown.

— Southport *Standard*: A petition with hundreds of signers will go up to the Legislature for the relief of ex-Treasurer O. A. Durant and his bondsmen in the case of loss of certain school money by the failure of the Bank of New Hanover three years ago. —A paragraph in our local column last issue concerning the growth of a sand shoal near Caswell may have been misleading to some, by reason of our omiting to state that the full depth of water law to the eastward of the named point. which is more accurately named as buoy number five. We are still able to say that our bar is the straightest along the South Atlantic coast.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

A KIND BURGLAR.

He Sets an Example That Other Bad Men Might Follow.

"Put up your hands!"

The cold muzzle of a revolver was pressed against the temple of the man with the grocery packages, whose face, unprotected by muffler or scarf, looked long drawn, lean and haggard in the uncertain light of a distant street lamp.

The hands went up, to the detriment of the grocery packages, which were allowed to fall to the pavement.

A hurried search by the partly masked footpad and then an exclamation:

"Only a quarter! That all you got!"

"That's all, stranger, an that represents the work of sawin half a cord of wood. I laid out to spend that for meat at the market on the corner ahead—15 cents of it for shoulder steak, an the 10 left was to go for two loaves of bread at the grocery round the corner."

"Well, you've got your groceries yet," answered the mask. "You may put down your hands and pick 'em up now."

Then the man with the lean face stooped down and, after a minute examination of the small, collapsed packages on the pavement, said:

"The quart of beans is busted an scattered all over the ground, an the sugar is, too—10 cents' w'uth. An the butter—waal, you've stepped on that, an it's trodden all over. Them things represents t'other half cord of wood. I been buckin at that cord of wood all day long an allowed to surprise Maria tonight with them things; it's the first money I've been able to earn in a week, an I don't see how we're goin to git along without 'em. I surely don't, stranger. Times has been mighty rough on us this winter, stranger. I don't mean to complain at the ways of Providence, but seems to me my lines is mighty hard sometimes. P'rhaps, after all, stranger, you'd better shoot me with that gun an done with it. 'Pears if I'd ruther be shot now than not."

The robber had commenced to move off, but he paused to listen. Now he turned and came back.

"See here, you! I'll allow I'm a gambler, thug and all that and more, and I can stand a good deal, but your hand is too much for me. You hold all the best cards. I'm a bad man from way back, but here's your quarter, and here's a dollar to go with it. No, take it; get more beans and butter and things for Maria."

Down the dark alley plunged the bad man from way back as a policeman appeared in the distance, and as he disappeared in the gloom he muttered:

"I wonder if I couldn't brace up and be like that man? I b'lieve that quarter of his'n has blistered my hand and burned a hole clean through my pocket."—Minneapolis Journal.

Rattlesnake Poison.

Forest and Stream says that some persons believe that, in addition to ejecting venom through their fangs, rattlesnakes have the power to throw off poisonous dust. Some persons are able even to smell a snake some distance away.

Rattlesnakes sometimes enter the tents of western hunters and campers, crawl upon the sleeping men under the blankets and stay until the man is aroused by the scent, when they commonly run. Men have become paralyzed under such circumstances. Their comrades have discovered what was wrong by the smell and the bluish white of their comrades' faces. There has been many a case in which, divining the situation, a man's friends have gently lifted the blanket and shot the snake across the man's breast. After that there is always one man who is sure to see that the horsehair rope, over which snakes cannot crawl because of the little points of hair, is properly laid to keep snakes, particularly rattlesnakes, out of the tents.

Familiar.

She was entering the train, and as she passed through the car to her seat she brushed by a woman whose face was strangely familiar. Where had she seen her before? She could not tell, and yet the familiarity was remarkable. The stranger also appeared impressed. She hesitated, looked puzzled, and then passed on. "Where have I seen that face?" said the first woman as she took her seat beside a friend. The friend was in convulsions of laughter. "In your mirror, my dear," she answered. "That woman looks enough like you to be your twin sister."—New York Times.

Brightened.

"Poor man," said the lady with the large heart, "do you think your prospects ever will brighten?"

"They does every once in awhile," said the gentleman with the large thirst. "It's about a average of two times a week that some copper makes me see stars."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CLEANING THE TREASURY.

Work Is Done Daily by a Small Army of Charwomen.

There are something like 1¼ miles of corridors in the great treasury building at Washington, with hundreds upon hundreds of rooms, large and small. It requires a small army to keep these corridors and rooms clean and in order. Floors must be scrubbed, carpets swept, baseboards and windows cleaned and the debris of a busy day removed. This work is done by women who receive a compensation of $30 a month. The duties are laborious, back breaking, joint cracking and conducive to rheumatism, yet there is actually as keen and spirited a demand for places on the charwomen list by people in that class as there is for clerical positions by people of another class.

It is an interesting sight to watch these scores of charwomen when they report for duty in the afternoon, just before the close of office hours. Accommodations are provided for them upon a long line of wooden benches in the basement of the building. They gather half an hour before the required time and find opportunity thereby for gossip. At least, that is supposed to be the reason why they come before their time. Their case is unique in this respect. They are the only employees of the government in Washington who are anxious to get to their offices before the time for going to work. Their labors are finished in two or three hours.

The greater number of these women are past middle life, most of them are fat and the majority have an accent. The little stipend of $20 a month is the principal support of a family in many cases, and when the poor creatures are discharged it means a great deal to them. It is often said that it is harder for an official to discharge a charwoman than to dispense with the services of a $1,200 clerk, for in the one case, while he has to stand off a congressman or a politician, in the other he has to meet the weeping and wailing of a poverty stricken woman who possesses a wealth of tear bedewed pleading that would move a heart of stone to pity.—New York Press.

Machinery and Men.

Since 1846 machinery has on an enormous scale supplanted manual labor. The knotter of the self binder completes a round of mechanism which threatens to make the farmer a man of sedentary habits. If the cotton boll remains unpicked by machinery it may be because the botanist must first produce a plant maturing all at once instead of at successive periods. In superseding the hand the inventor often succeeds by feats far removed from imitation. Merganthaler replaces the typesetter by arranging matrices from which lines of solid metal are cast. Lanston's machine for a similar purpose exemplifies a noteworthy aim of invention—initiation by means involving the slightest exertion possible. An operator at a keyboard symbolizes a manuscript as a series of punctures in a strip of paper, the pinholes free pulses of compressed air which actuate the machine. Initiation, however, reaches its final form in electrical devices. A clerk in New York perforates successive messages on a paper ribbon, which, driven between electrical springs, transmits 3,000 words a minute to Philadelphia. Intelligence in such a feat as this is given only that part of a task for which it is indispensable. All else is committed to mechanism actuated at a speed and with a force denied to nerve or muscle.—Self Culture.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh, if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mont.

AFTER USING Ely's Cream Balm six weeks, I believe myself cured of catarrh.—Joseph Stewart, Grand avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

A 10c trial size or the 50c size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6¼	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal	50	@	52
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	12	@	12½
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	3 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 50	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔		@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	60
Car-load, in bags—White		@	45
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	20	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	37
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		5¾	@ 5¾
Standard A			@ 5¾
White Extra C		5¼	@ 5¼
Extra C, Golden			@ 5
C, Yellow			@ 4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern		3½	@ 5
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	5
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 40¾ cents for machine-made casks and 40 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95 for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip, and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 32@31½c; rosin, firm, $1.15, $1.20; tar quiet, $1.05; crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	136
Rosin	1,209
Tar	717
Crude turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year.—128 casks spirits turpentine, 907 bbls rosin, 383 bbls tar, 34 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 3-16 cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 9-16 " "
Low Middling	5 3-16 " "
Middling	5⅝ " "
Good Middling	5 15-16 " "

Same day last year middling 5½c.

Receipts—445 bales; same day last year, 405.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds: extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm: 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 9.50 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Money on call firmer at 2½@3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@485 for demand and at 482¾@483 for sixty days. Posted rates 483½ and 485¼. Commercial bills 481½@482. Silver certificates 59½@60½. Bar silver 59⅝. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds firmer; State bonds inactive; Railroad bonds strong. U. S. 3's, 107⅜; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128½@129½; do. coupon, 129½@130½; U. S. 4's 112@112½; do. coupon, 113¾@113½; do. 2's 99½; U. S. 5's, registered, 111⅝@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 112⅞@113¾; N. C. 6's 103; do. 4's, 106; Southern Ry 5's 106¼. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 67; Chesapeake & Ohio 26½; Manhattan L 116¼; N. Y. Central 131¼; Reading 22¼; do. 1st preferred 57¾; St. Paul 128¾; do. preferred 168; Southern Railway 13½; do. preferred 48¾; American Tobacco 146¾; do. preferred 137; People's Gas 112½; Sugar 132; do. preferred 112¾; T. C. & Iron 39⅝; U. S. Leather 7⅛; do. preferred 74⅝; Western Union 95.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Rosin dull; strained common to good $1 35. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, January 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, January 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 41c; sales 108 casks; receipts 595 barrels. Rosin firm; sales 5,430 barrels; receipts 6,825 barrels; quotations: A, B, C, D, E, F $1 00, G $1 05, H $1 20, I $1 35, K $1 50, M $1 60, N $1 75, window glass $2 05, water white $2 30.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, January 20.—The cotton market showed pronounced leaning toward the bull side pretty near all day. The most prominent features of development was a sharp turn of New Orleans and Liverpool shorts and a certain well known oversold expert house, this buying for the most part being in the January, March and May deliveries. While steady in the tone at the start, prices went off one to four points in sympathy with weakness in Liverpool futures. Reports of continued good weather over the cotton belt and prospects of a larger movement at the ports for the day than had been anticipated added to the reactionary condition of the early market. Shortly after the call, however, wire investment orders began to arrive, which, with active demand for Wall street, caused a turn in the course of the market. Late cables reflected a more stable feeling abroad; Southern dispatches indicated firmer spot markets, dilatory farm preparations and unsettled weather prospects, all of which operated to undermine the position of shorts. Covering became general and for a time bulls were in control. The market closed very steady at a loss of one point to a net gain of eight points.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$1	a week for 5 years you will have	$ 286
$2	" " " " "	572
$5	" " " " "	1 658
$4	" " " " "	1144
$5	" " " " "	1430
$10	" " " " "	2860
$20	" " " " "	5720
$15	for 10 years	1 637
$2	" " "	1974
$3	" " "	2911
$4	" " "	3548
$5	" " "	3185
$10	" " "	9370
$15	" " "	9555

de 23 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$659,983 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	877 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from approved reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,207 20
Due from other Banks	$165,220 57	" Individuals	666,562 36—906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27—386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,933 57	Total	$1,162,933 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year..... 8.00
Sunday alone, 1 yea..... 2.00

jan 1 tf

For a Holiday Present

what could be more acceptable to many than a nice pair of

Good Shoes

or Pretty Slippers.

Get them from us!

Why?

Because we fit the head, the foot and the pocket.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

de 24 tf

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats

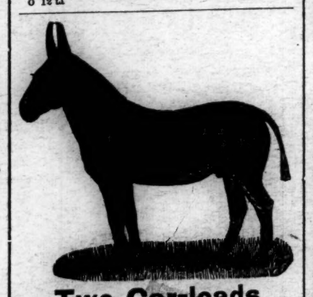
tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf



Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 18 tf

JOHN E. COWELL

Personally in attendance at No. 11 South Front Street, where he will be pleased to serve all who are in need of a first class Hair Cut Shave or anything else in his line. ja 8

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL,

Near Alexandria, Virginia.

For Boys. The 60th year opens Sept. 28, 1898. Important additional improvements in building and equipment

Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

L. M. Blackford, M. A., Principal.

jy 21 tf wesu

CITY FIRE FIGHTERS.

The Deadly Perils They Encounter In Saving Human Lives.

A great tenement house was burning like tinder wood in one of the poorest quarters of the metropolis. The stairs had gone up in smoke before everybody had left the building, and even the fire escape down the outside of the building was cut off by the hot flames from the lower windows, which had already peeled off a part of it. A young girl of 14 or 15 was frantically shrieking for help in one of the top windows, and a mother was wringing her hands in pitiful despair down in the street.

The chief called for volunteers to save the girl, and three men came forward on the instant, without hesitation and without awaiting to count their chances for success. This is the custom in such cases, for no one would take the responsibility of ordering a fireman to his possible death.

A strong young fellow who had yet to win his spurs was selected for the task, and he disappeared quickly through the doorway of the adjoining building. When next the crowd saw him he appeared at the window just under the roof, and, grasping the tin cornice of the burning building next to him, he swung out into the air and made his way, hand over hand, for 80 feet through the dense smoke that rose in black clouds from the lower windows to the sill where the girl was seen.

She had fallen back into the room unconscious and was overcome with smoke by the time he reached her. A thousand anxious faces in the street below were tortured with fear for the hero, a hundred muttered prayers went up for his safety as the fireman disappeared into the black cloud, and a thousand throats sent up a lusty shout of relief as he appeared again at the window a moment later with the limp form of the girl in his arms.—Harper's Round Table.

THE CLOTHES OF AUTHORS.

Some Strictures Upon the Dress of English Literary Men.

Novelists and playwrights in sample quantities are the latest class to come under the basilisk eye and measuring tape of The Tailor and Cutter. These members of the sister profession of journalism, and perhaps even the severely judged members of parliament who have appeared in a like connection, may be relieved to know that the novelists and playwrights scarcely excel them as glasses of fashion and molds of form. By way no doubt of sharpening his pen, the tailor critic begins with I. Zangwill, whose lounge suit "might have belonged to any period during the last ten years," and had even reached the stage of the "shabby genteel." However, it is consoling to know that Mr. Zangwill's literary success enables him to wear a frock coat that nearly passes muster, even though the accompanying trousers are too short.

Mr. Jerome, J. M. Barrie, Henry Arthur Jones and Hall Caine might almost be called moderately well dressed in a nonstylish sort of way. At all events they avoid the shuddering solecism of wearing a light coat and waistcoat with dark trousers, attributed to Robert Buchanan, or the mixed styles of W. S. Gilbert. But the only two members of the class who unreservedly enjoy the approval of our contemporary are Sir Walter Besant and Clement Scott. The former will no doubt be rejoiced to learn that his clothes might cause him to be mistaken for "a prosperous city merchant," while Mr. Scott might "easily be mistaken for a prosperous tradesman," says a tailor. The force of flattery could surely no farther go.—London Chronicle.

Gladstone's Courtesy.

"My father," says a London restaurant keeper, "was a milkman, and his place was in the neighborhood of Harley street. He supplied the Gladstone family with milk, and I delivered it. One day when on my rounds a thunderstorm came on as I had just reached Mr. Gladstone's house, and the rain descended in torrents. I rang the servants' bell, but it was not promptly answered, and meantime I was being soaked with the rain. The front door opened, and a kindly voice asked me to step into the doorway, so that I might be sheltered. Mr. Gladstone had seen me from the window and opened the door himself. He also rang for the servant, so that I might be attended to without further delay."

Light and Artificial Fog.

The production of cloud by the action of ultra violet light was demonstrated at a soiree at the Royal society by C. T. R. Wilson. The beam from an arc lamp was focused by a quartz lens in a tube containing moist air free from dust. In a few minutes a blue fog was seen to form in the illuminated cone, and this fog could be made to move by applying heat to the tube locally. When the ultra violet rays were cut off by a sheet of mica, no such formation took place, and it is therefore suggested that the small particles which give rise to the blue of the sky are produced by the ultra violet rays of sunlight absorbed in the upper layers of the atmosphere.—Engineering.

Built Upon a Bowlder.

There is a village in England built upon an enormous bowlder of chalk. This bowlder is half a mile long and must have been carried coastward a distance of 25 miles by some great iceberg. It was dropped to the bottom of the glacial sea, where it became partly covered and surrounded by blue gray bowlder clay.

Mrs. J. M. Bull, wife of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Worthington, Minn., supplied the pulpit on a recent Sunday in the absence of her husband.

The first baby gets its photograph taken every three months. The other babies are lucky to get theirs taken once in three years.—Bachelor.

Indian Rainmakers.

All the Indian tribes had rainmakers, and some are yet left. This is one of their methods of operation: A large body of Creek Indians had gathered, all decked out in their best finery. Two elderly men retired a short distance and seemed to be mumbling to each other something like prayers or invocations. After some time a fire was made on the bank of the stream, when the two rainmakers gave an order, and a young man plunged into the river, which was there very deep. When he came up, he had a blue catfish in his hand, which one of the old men took and threw into the fire, the tribe looking on in perfect silence. Then there was more mumbling, accompanied by various contortions and gesticulations, when the gathering dispersed. It rained that night. Perhaps, on the whole, the Indian rainmaker is more generally successful than the civilized, one occasionally appearing on the frontier in times of drought, the former having a shrewder and more experienced forecast of weather probabilities and putting in his incantations at the right time.—New York Tribune.

The Vastness of the Earth.

Some idea of the vast extent of the surface of the earth may be obtained when it is noted that if a lofty church steeple is ascended and the landscape visible from it looked at 900,000 such landscapes must be viewed in order that the whole earth may be seen.

A Bell With a Story.

There is an old bell in the museum at Glen island which is looked upon with interest by persons whose education was promoted when they were children by a certain reading book. The story in the old reading book was this:

In one of the old cities of Italy, many centuries ago, the king caused a bell to be hung in a tower in one of the public squares and called it "The Bell of Justice." He commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrate and ask and receive justice. And when in the course of time the lower end of the bell rope rotted away a vine was tied to it to lengthen it. One stormy night the inhabitants were awakened by the loud clanging of the bell. An old and starving horse, that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die, wandered into the tower, and in trying to eat the vine rang the bell. The magistrate, coming to see who demanded justice, found the old, starving horse, and he caused the owner of the animal, in whose service he had toiled and been worn out, to be summoned before him and decreed that as his poor horse had rung the bell of justice he should receive justice, and that during the remainder of the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable.

And the story told at Glen island is that this is the bell, which Mr. Starin, while he was traveling in Italy, found, with the story attached to it, and bought and brought home with him.—New York Tribune.

Cheap Wit.

There is a class of people, not otherwise objectionable, to whom one feels continually inclined to recommend the study of the English language. The language they use verges on slang, but is mostly like the "white knight's pudding," an invention of their own, which they weakly regard as humorous. Their term for the ocean is always "the mill pond" or the "briny deep." They never step on land, but on "terra firma." They "gaze at the starry firmament" instead of looking at the sky, and they meet their friends only upon "the Rialto."

They never ask you to dinner, but "to grace the festal board." Their home is always their "vine and fig tree," and their children are only their "olive branches."

Such cheap wit is far more tiresome than slang. Slang is sometimes picturesque and may be rebuked as the genuine article when it gets too pronounced. The misguided wretch who invariably calls his clothes "his garb" thinks he is funny. If you find him tiresome, he thinks you priggish.

For the young lady who thought it vulgar to "go to bed," and only "retired," one can feel pity. Our weariness for the man who forever "turns in" reaches at last unto disgust. He considers the simple terms of the language beneath him.—Christian Work.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.**

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membranes. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

se 11 1y tu th sa

TELL

All Your Neighbors

About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

je 10 1y tu th sa

Commissioner's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PENDER COUNTY.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Pender county, rendered in a certain special proceeding therein pending, in which Caroline Robinson, I. H. Lamb, W. J. Moore, M. L. Bordeaux, Lizzie Bowden and others are plaintiffs, and Ida Larkins, Kemster Larkins and Willie Larkins who appear by their guardian, W. L. Bordeaux and B. C. B rdeaux, Freddie Bradshaw and others are defendan s, having for its object the sale of the lands described in the petition for partition among the tenants in common, the undersigned, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in Burgaw, on Monday the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., all of the lands and real estate belonging to the estate of the late Mrs Thankful Miller, aggregating 1,560 acres, and consisting of five different tracts, as follows: About 640 acres on Cypress Creek adjoining the lands of I. H. Lamb and others, about 640 acres on Long Creek adjoining the lands of H. W. Herring and others, and about 280 acres on Rizow Creek in three tracts adjoining the lands of the G. W. Collins estate and others. (See petition for full description.)

Terms of sale cash on confirmation of report.

W. O. CROOM, Commissioner.

J. T. BLAND, Attorney.
BURGAW, N. C., January 4th, 1899.
ja 7 D&W 1m sa

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA

Is to the effect that our justly celebrated

Peninsula Stoves and Ranges

are giving perfect satisfaction to all who have tried them.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

We can also supply you with everything in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at Bottom Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

J. W. MURCHISON.

no 24 tf

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

SPECIAL SHOE SALE!

We have just finished taking stock of our Shoes, and we find that they have increased in quantity very much, and we have decided to cut the stock down some, and the way to do that is to cut the price. We will shell Shoes for the next week for the following prices:

One lot of 150 pairs Women Shoes, all good solid goods, in button and lace, at 50 cents per pair.

One lot Ladies' very fine all button, narrow toes, from A to C, in small sizes 2½ to 4½. Shoes sold from $2.50 to $3.00 per pair, we now offer for $1 per pair.

Fifty pairs Men's Shoes, in heavy Shoes and light Shoes, Tan Shoes and Black Shoes, odd sizes; one and two pairs of a kind at 75 cents per pair.

We have the best line of Men and Women's dollar Shoes in the State.

Thirty-three pairs Ladies' White Kid and Canvas Slippers; good honest goods and well made. We sold them at $1.00 per pair, now offer the lot at 39 cents.

We have all grades of Shoes, Men's, Women's and Children's at any price, from 50 cents to $3.50 per pair.

You will find our stock of Shoes on first floor, reaching from the front door to the back, and from floor to the ceiling, about three thousand pairs to select from.

Men's Clothing—This stock we carry on our second floor. Take the elevator to your left as you enter the door. In Men's Suits we handle a large variety of styles and prices. We have a Man's three-piece Satinet Suit at $1.98. We have a black Cheviot Suit at $2.50; special. Black Fancy Worsted in Cotton mixed at $3.25. Fast Black Clay Worsted, well made, 75 per cetn. Wool, at $5 00. Our line of Fancy Worsteds from $3.50 to $10; very nobby, all good Suits and big value. Nice Black Suits. We have these from $7.50 to $10 00.

Overcoats — Gentlemen's lightweight, stylish, extra good quality; made of the best all-Wool Worsted Cloth, made with filled seams, nicely lined and up-to date styles; in small sizes from 34 to 38, bought for cash at a closing out sale. Coats worth from $10 to $12.50 we will now sell for $7 each.

Remember to bring your Card. We give away a lot of valuable presents.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 15 tf Wilmington's Big Racket Store, opposite The Orton.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

OFFER INDUCEMENTS DURING THIS WEEK IN DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

Wait and see our New Spring Embroideries to arrive January 10th. Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss in Sets. All widths to match. Prices lower than ever

In order to make room for our Spring Stock, we will offer a

Discount of Ten Per Cent. on all our Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

NEW PERCALES FOR BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS JUST RECEIVED.

We are sole agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Paper Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

ja 8 tf

GREAT REMNANT AND BARGAIN GIVING SALE.

Inventory over with, we have gone through the various DEPARTMENTS and gathered together all REMNANTS, SHORT LENGTHS and ODDS and ENDS and

MARKED THEM AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

The opportunity is yours, and never before in the history of this store has there been such SLAUGHTER PRICES. We are determined to clean up all Remnants and Short Lengths, hence have put them at a ridiculous LOW FIGURE. These Remnants consist of DRESS GOODS and DOMESTICS.

ONE LOT OF SILKS FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.

They cost much more than the price asked, but we are determined to give you a Genuine Bargain. LADIES' FINE IMPORTED PATTERN SUITS, this week only, will be sold at a discount of 20 per cent. from the regular price. Remnants of CARPETS and MATTING. CURTAIN MUSLINS and other Draperies. A lot of LACE CURTAINS, one and two pairs of a kind. A chance to get something good for a mere trifle.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

A GENERAL OUT all through this Department, and all Odds and End will be sold at prices far below their value. Remember, we carry a large line of the

Celebrated Luzerne Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

ja 15 tf No. 29 North Front Street.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

WANTED.

Shipments of Furs.
Highest market prices paid.
Prompt returns made.

200 boxes Cheap Tobacco for sale.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
ja 8 tf 12 Market street.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

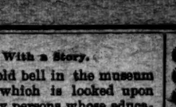
SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese,
Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts,
Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 20 tf



LIMITED FAST TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:16 P. M., Pembroke 5:38 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M. Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 8:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A. M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 9:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 5:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:59 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 403—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.57 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:15 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:30 A. M., Portsmouth 7:20 A. M., Richmond 6:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:30 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 38 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	2 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 20 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 25 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, January 21
ONEIDA..... Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA..... Saturday, January 21
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, January 24
ONEIDA..... Tuesday, January 31

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 20 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Patee.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
R. F. McRAE, Rasmont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secrets ian 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1899.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.20 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.22 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia 3.57 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 5.34 P. M., Warsaw 5.49 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.20 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.55 A. M., Richmond 3.35 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.23 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.00 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.35 P. M., Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.30 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M., Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 8.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.00 P. M., New York †9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.32 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston †2 Light, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.30 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.35 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 2.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.53 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.15 A. m., Weldon 11.35 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 6.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning, leaves Parmele 9.25 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

Extraordinary Foreign Trade—Iron and Steel Manufacturers Lead All Others. Large Demand for Cotton Goods.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Dun & Co's *Weekly Review of Trade* will say to-morrow: A new year rarely opens brilliantly. Too many traders have to wait for the demand which in winter comes slowly. The industries resist fairly well the tendency to unlimited expansion which some have to meet. Speculation in produce is gaining but little, while small stocks in an enormous volume of business result in continually higher prices. The volume of payments through clearing houses is extraordinay, 42.7 per cent. larger than last year; 96.9 per cent. larger than in 1897, and 51.5 per cent. larger than in 1892; even the transactions outside of New York showing a gain over 1892 of 44 6 per cent. Speculation at New York, therefore, cannot be the main cause of gain. Difficulties between holders of material and manufacturers continue to hinder in some industries and in some are embarressing, but the activity is on the whole unsurpassed hitherto, and the volume of traffic is beyond all expectations. In some branches consumption is running beyond the producing capacity, but in others it is hindered by the future supplies and prices of materials. The production is large, and considerably larger than in recent years, but does not nearly approach the capacity of the mills. Sales of woolens for the past three weeks at the three centers of the Eastern market have been 16,495,800 pounds against 22,322,970 last year, and prices of domestic fleece are lower, with present demand running largely to quarter and half-blood and Australian cross-breed. But there is not enough change in material or in demand for goods to encourage heavy buying by manufacturers as yet.

The Cotton Manufacturer

has a large demand for goods, but raw cotton has so rapidly advanced that possible buyers apprehend a fall, and there is hesitation in the purchase of staples. With receipts of cotton far ahead of last year's, from the greatest crop then ever raised, there is now apprehension that good qualities may fall short before the year closes. Much cotton remains in the fields yet unpicked on account of bad weather and is deteriorating in quality.

Iron and Steel.

The iron and steel manufacturer leads all others in volume of new business. While production is much the largest ever known, many of the works are withdrawing all quotations or naming prohibitory prices in order to check orders which they cannot fill for months to come, and do not want to accept at current prices. The number of such works is rapidly increasing as the heavy demand for material covers many months' capacity Bessemer pig is a shade higher at $10.90 with sales of 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, and there is something like a famine in Grey forge, with sales at $9.75, although one sale at $9.99 in the valley is reported. While finished products are in very great demand, especially for car building and special works at the West, the week shows no advance in prices excepting fifty cents per ton in steel rails at the East.

Extraordinary Foreign Trade.

These conditions favor a continuance of the extraordinary foreign trade, which resulted in the greatest balance in favor of this country ever known. January, this year, indicates a similar excess of exports over imports, and while wheat exports have increased every month since last August, they have been in three weeks 15,078,077 bushels (flour included from both coasts), against 11,899,952 bushels last year.

Corn exports have been quite up to last year's unprecedented record, amounting to 9,509,899 bushels against 9,279,189 for the three weeks of January last year, although prices have declined about half a cent. Contest between speculators in wheat at the West and at the East has held prices fairly steady with an advance of only an eighth for the week.

Cotton fell to six cents, but afterwards rose to 6.12, without satisfactory reason in trading but because of apprehension that supplies of good quality might fall short.

Failures for the week have been 259 in the United States against 374 last year and 32 in Canada against 53 last year.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT

For the Week Ending Friday, Jan. 20, 1899.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Jan. 20th:

	1899.	1898.
Net receipts at all U. S ports during the week.....	207,543	236,823
Total receipts to this date.....	6,442,450	6,264,850
Exports for week..	224,230	205,735
Total exports to date.....	4,901,395	4,283,199
Stock in all U. S. ports	1,101,558	1,285,884
Stock at all interior towns.....	643,535	592,895
Stock in Liverpool,	1,618,000	1,008,000
American afloat for Great Britain...	320,000	290,000

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

Hester's Statement of the World's Visible Supply of the Staple.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease for the week just closed of 40.957 bales against an increase of 70,881 last year and an increase of 51,335 in 1895.

The total visible is 5,105,035 against 5,145,994 week, 4,057,940 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,848,035 against 4,895,994 last week and 4,258,940 last year and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 259,000 against 250,000 last week and 249,000 last year.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,996,541,167; per cent. increase 40.8. Exclusive of New York, $650,208,367; per cent. increase 16.9.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AN ADVOCATE OF IMPERIALISM.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, Opposes Vest's Anti-Expansion Resolution.

CALLED DOWN BY TILLMAN.

Race Question—Senator White Defined His Position As An Anti-Expansionist—Nicaragua Canal Scheme Denounced by Tillman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate was in session for five hours and a half to-day, but the session was practically barren of results.

Senator Nelson, Minnesota, spoke in opposition to Senator Vest's anti-expansion resolution, and Senator White, Democrat, California, made a personal explanation of his position with respect to the instructions given the California Senators by the Legislature of that State, as to voting on the pending peace treaty. Senator Nelson's address was a constitutional argument in support of the right of the United States to acquire and govern foreign territory. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question that this country had the power not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery, conquest or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquired. That question, he said, had been settled by decision of the Supreme Court and was scarcely longer open to debate. He referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States government and declared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the course of the debate he said the contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in our republic. Admitting that that contention was correct, it was quite as true that the people of much territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the union. Had we applied the reasoning that was now being advanced against the acquisition of territory to the people of Florida and the Louisiana territory, when they were admitted into the United States, they scarcely could have passed muster, as it was well known that they were not fitted for citizenship.

In response to a question by Senator Mason, of Illinois, Senator Nelson said that no man could say truthfully that the rights of Englishmen had been destroyed or even in any sense impaired by Great Britain's great scheme of colonization. Further replying to Senator Mason, he declared that the United States, "our own magnificent government," was the product of the colonization plans of Great Britain, and demanded to know whether Senator Mason would desire to blot out that great work of England

Senator Tillman Asks a Question.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, interrupted Senator Nelson, and referring to the contest between Sweden and Norway and the practical severance of their relations, inquired why the Norwegians at home wanted liberty, while those of the United States do not desire to give liberty to the Filipinos?

This reference to Senator Nelson's Norwegian birth aroused him: "I am a citizen of the United States, Mr. President," he replied. "I am not representing either the people or the government of Norway, whose rights and liberties I am satisfied are greater than those of the people of South Carolina." (Laughter.)

In his discussion of the situation of the Philippines when Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila on the memorable 1st of May, Senator Nelson pointed out that the islanders were in a state of practical slavery under the dominion of Spain. Aguinaldo had abandoned them, he said, on the payment to him by Spain of a paltry "thirty pieces of silver," which in this case was to be $800,000, half of which amount the insurgent leader had already received. He was to leave the people, and leave the country to the tender mercies of Spanish cruelties.

Senator Nelson maintained that it would be the acme of cruelty for the United States government to despoil the Filipinos in this time of their need. "We are there," he said, "to give them a just, free and good government, and to keep them out of the clutches of the great powers of the earth. It is our duty thus to protect them, and it would be the highest cruelty for us to leave them at the mercy of any power which might choose to attack them."

Senator Tillman called attention to Senator Nelson's use of the word "slave" in his reference to the Philippines, and asked the latter if he appreciated that those people were of the same class as those slaves whose rule and domination Senator Nelson and his party associates had imposed upon the white people of the South. "You are undertaking," said Senator Tillman, "to annex and make a component part of this government ten millions of the colored race, one half or more of whom are barbarians of the lowest type. It is but the injection into the body politic of the United States of this vitiated blood, that debased ignorant people, that we object to."

Nicaragua Canal Bill Again.

At this point the hour of two o'clock arrived and the chair laid before the Senate the Nicaragua Canal bill. Senator Morgan, after some persuasion, yielded to permit Senator Nelson to conclude his speech. After the Minnesota Senator had proceeded for a time he was again interrupted by Senator Tillman, whereupon Senator Morgan complained that Senator Nelson was not justified in permitting interruptions when holding the floor by courtesy in the time of the Canal bill. Evidently, anxious to oblige Senator Morgan, Senator Nelson declined to yield. This declaration being announced by the chair, Senator Tillman exclaimed: "The Senator from Minnesota is acting under the constant nagging of the Senator from Alabama." He also asserted that Senator Morgan had no right after he had given permission to another Senator to proceed, to "dictate how the time should be parcelled out." For this Senator Tillman was called to order by the chair.

These proceedings were evidently not in Senator Tillman's liking and he immediately made the point of no quorum, repeating the proceedings several times subsequently during the session.

The Race Question.

Replying, Senator Nelson deprecated any reference to the race question in the South. Let the dead past bury its dead. He did not consider the point relevant.

Interrupting again, Senator Tillman urged that the race question was the one question in the whole problem, and his objection was to the intention to bring these ignorant people of vitiated blood into this country as an integral part of it.

Senator Nelson contended that the Filipinos were not to become voters under the arrangements proposed.

An Anti-Expansionist.

At the conclusion of Senator Nelson's remarks, Senator White defined his position as an anti-expansionist, and said, speaking of the request of the California Legislature that its Senators vote for the peace treaty: "I would be glad to meet the desire of the Legislature of California if it were possible for me to do so without loss of self-respect and a sacrifice of all of my opinions."

Senator White stated that the Legislature and his colleague, Senator Perkins, are Republicans, while he is a Democrat.

As soon as Senator White had concluded, Senator Perkins addressed the Senate. He paid a high tribute to the honesty, energy and ability of Senator White, but notwithstanding his able argument he believed this to be truly a representative government. So believing, he felt that this obligation was to the people of his State and that when he had ascertained what their desires were he would be false to himself and to them if he did not heed their wishes.

"I am opposed," said he, "to the policy of acquiring the Philippine Islands, believing such a policy to be a menace to our government and its institutions; but nine-tenths of the people of my State as their wishes are expressed through a Legislature recently elected think otherwise. While I shall vote for the pending treaty it will under protest. I shall do so because I regard such action to be my duty."

The Nicaragua Canal Scheme.

Consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill was then resumed, consideration being on Senator Caffery's amendments. The completion of the bill was prevented probably by the filibuster tactics adopted by Senator Tillman, Democrat, South Carolina, who frankly announced that the bill could not be passed to-day as he and other Senators, if necessary, would remain in the chamber until midnight to prevent a final vote. Senator Tillman declared that the whole canal "scheme" was purely speculative and had for its main idea the pulling out of the treasury of $5,000,000, a sum which he characterized as the "last apple on the tree which the Maritime Canal Company is after, having missed getting the fifty millions or an hundred millions which previous bills had proposed to give them. "I believe," he declared, "that this scheme is a steal and nothing but a steal."

"The more you stir this thing," he shouted, "the more you investigate, the dirtier it becomes and the louder it stinks. [Laughter.] When the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) tried to interfere with my rights as a Senator on this floor, I made up my mind that this bill should not pass to day and we might as well adjourn."

Amendments Offered.

While Senator Caffery was discussing his amendment reducing the amount available to be paid the canal company $2,000,000, Senator Berry offered the following amendment to section three:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment to said company or to any other person or persons a greater sum than the value of such property as ascertained by the commission herein named, nor shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value."

Senator Morgan accepted the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Senator Caffery's amendment was then defeated—32 to 20.

Senator Spooner offered an amendment that if the President be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for control, or the right to construct, maintain and perpetually control, some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific ocean; and the President is also requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations in any way interfering with the constitution, ownership and perpetual control of any such canal.

Replying to a question from Senator Morgan, Senator Spooner said that his expression "some other canal" would of course include the Panama canal.

As a desire was expressed that the amendment be perfected, on motion of Senator White, at 5:25 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The proceedings in the House were enlivened to-day by a wordy duel between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Lewis, the picturesque member from Washington. During the debate on a private bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, for damages from the government for delays incident to the building of the warships Kentucky, Massachusetts, Indiana and Columbia, due to the failure of the government to deliver armor plate and other material for these ships on time, Mr. Lewis got the floor. The claims aggregated about $1,200,000 and the bill had encountered a good deal of opposition. Mr. Lewis made it the text for a general attack on army and navy contractors, whom he charged with being traitors for taking advantage of the necessities of the government in time of stress. Mr. Simpson, the Kansas Populist, followed along the same lines. Mr. Grosvenor undertook to rebuke them both. Mr. Grosvenor said if the treaty was not ratified the country would again be plunged in war.

Mr. Lewis, in his reply, made one of the wittiest speeches, ridiculing the Ohioan for his alleged pretensions, that has been heard in the House for months. Mr. Grosvenor did not deign to make an extensive rejoinder, though he displayed a lot of documents and intimated that he had plenty of reserve ammunition in store for Mr. Lewis. The Cramp bill was edged out of the way after the flow of oratory ceased.

When the House met the pending question was on the motion of Mr. Swanson to recommit the Postoffice Appropriation bill with instructions to strike from the paragraph appropriating $300,000 for mail facilities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, the words "newly acquired territory," the Democrats having opposed that language. To avoid a roll call which had been ordered, Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the words be stricken out as they were unnecessary. There was no objection. The order for a roll call was vacated and the bill was passed.

Just before the recess in the afternoon Speaker Reed put an end to the speculation regarding the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee by appointing Mr. Payne, Republican, New York, to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dingley. This carries with it the leadership of the majority. At the same time he filled the vacancies in the minority representation on Ways and Means and Rules, caused by the retirement of Mr. McMillin, by appointing Mr. Richardson of Teneessee to both places.

An arrangement was made for the consideration of th Army Reorganization bill, beginning next Tuesday. Fifteen hours are to be allowed for general debate, exclusive of night sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

A night session was held to-night for pension legislation, and the House then adjourned over until Monday.

SAMOAN SITUATION UNDER DISCUSSION.

Washington Cabinet Will Ask for a Conference With Other Powers.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Foreign Office Officials Say the Government Will Not Support Any Irregularity—It Is Not Yet Clear That German Consul Is Wrong.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—All of the members of the cabinet were present at to-day's meeting. The Samoan situation was under discussion, but in the absence of any official or late information it is thought no action will be taken at once beyond asking for a conference between the representatives of the three powers, which have concurrent jurisdiction over the islands under the present treaty. It was stated that it must be presumed that whatever overt action was taken by the German consul in Apia was not with the knowledge or consent of his sovereignty, but rather was taken on his own account and that such action, should it be found to amount to an unjust usurpation of authority under the treaty, will be promptly disavowed by the German government. It is believed that the conference of the three powers will be held at Berlin at an early date.

The German Foreign Office.

BERLIN, January 20.—The Foreign Office informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the official reports received from Samoa by the government tally with those received by the Associated Press. In any event Germany will not support any possible irregularity inconsistent with the treaty, but the Foreign Office officials point out that it is not yet clear that the German consul at Apia has been guilty of any irregularities of that nature. On the contrary, the Foreign Office insists, it still remains to be explained why Mataafa's election was declared invalid, as he was admittedly elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Foreign Office admits tha Germany has long been dissatisfied with the condominium which in its nature, is provisional, "though, unfortunately, other powers, especially the Washington government have thought otherwise."

The Foreign Office officials say that the captain of the German warship Flake, at Apia "does not attach much importance to the recent incident;" and the government does not intend to send additional warhips to Samoa unless the other powers do.

Warships For Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The United States dispatch boat Iroquois has sailed for Honolulu. The vessel carried a number of special dispatches, some for the battleship Oregon, due at the islands, and some that are supposed to relate to the sending of the Oregon to Samoa. The Navy Department officials here are unable to say whether the Oregon has been ordered out, but it is thought that she has been.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 20.—The British third class cruiser Tauranga has started for Samoa.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Appropriation for Cape Fear River, At and Below Wilmington, $232,450—Other Items.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The River and Harbor bill was completed to night. It carries appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year aggregating $12,503,138, and in addition to this continuing contracts aggregating $16,791,538. Other conditional appropriations, contingent upon securing certain results, amount to $770,000, but the payment on these would probably be postponed beyond the ensuing year.

The appropriations above $50,000 for harbors are in part as follows: The contract amount in each case under contract being in addition to the amount allowed for the ensuing year:

Virginia—James river $150,000; Deep Creek, $25,000 and continuing contract, $232,450.

North Carolina—Cape Fear river, at and below Wilmington, $150,000.

South Carolina—Charleston harbor $175,000 under continuing contract.

EMBALMED BEEF.

Chief Surgeon Daly Sustains the Charges Made by General Miles.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASAHINGTON, January 20.—Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon with General Miles and whose field service stretches from Tampa to Porto Rico and whose reports condeming the beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, made his long awaited appearance as a witness before the war investigating commission to-day. Surgeon Daly's report was the strongest in language of those submitted by General Miles in substantiation of his attack on the beef supplies.

MISSING YACHT PAUL JONES.

Wreckage Found Shows the Vessel Was Blown Up—No Bodies Recovered.

By Telegrapn to the Morning Star.

MOBILE, ALA., January 20.—Th government steamer Pansy touched at Biloxi, Miss., this afternoon, and reported finding on Breton island a part of the stern of the naptha launch Paul Jones. Also, a yawl boat with bows smashed, and other small articles from the launch. The condition of the wreckage tends to show that the naptha tank blew up and tore the boat to pieces.

Senator Quay is still thirteen votes short of election. There were 210 votes polled yesterday and of these the Senator received 93. There has been no break in the linis of the anti-Quay Rapublicans or the Democrats.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. †

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Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1898.

Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to certify to the good effects from Paine's celery compound for my patients in general debility and liver complaint.

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Why do the ablest physicians in America openly prescribe, use and recommend Paine's celery compound?

First, because Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. It is not the discovery of some quack doctor of whom his profession never heard; it is not a concoction put up by some man who first invented a name, and then adopted a preparation to fit it; and it is not a secret remedy.

But it is, first, the result of the life-long study of the greatest physician America has produced, a man whose reputation was world wide years before he had ever arrived at this wonderful formula; a man who has received the highest degrees from the best colleges, who was at the time of his great discovery a professor at Dartmouth and a lecturer in other universities, a scholar and a member of a family which has made its mark in every department of public life in America,—Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL D.

Why do progressive and intelligent physicians of every school prescribe Paine's celery compound in preference to any other remedy?

Because it has prolonged the lives of thousands of sufferers; it has made their sick patience well.

The best test that can be applied to Paine's celery compound is to use it.

If one is "run down," feels without energy, lifeless, useless, fretful, take this great remedy and note the change.

In its peculiar ability to at once invigorate the body, to make new blood and to regulate the nerves, lies the great value of Paine's celery compound in all wasting diseases and disorders of the kidneys, liver and stomach.

A neglected complaint, though slight at the beginning, may through neglect cause a life time of misery. The ringing in the ears, the backache or the general debility unless the body is braced up again, may teach one by bitter experience that disease can creep through very small holes.

Paine's celery compound stimulates the kidneys improves the appetite and digestion, drives out any scrofulous tendency in the blood and actively encourages the nutrition of the nerves and organs with the result that the whole body takes on flesh and color—the surest indication of improved health.

It makes people well!

POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Safe Dynamited and a Large Sum of Money Secured by Thieves.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CGLUMBUS, OHIO., January 20.—A special from Napoleon, Ohio, says: Burglars, evidently professionals, entered the postoffice here, dynamited the safe and secured a sum of money known to be large and some stamps. Postmaster Clewell declines to state the amount taken, saying an investigation of the books will be necessary. The police have no clue.

WARM WIRELETS.

Balloting for United States Senator continues in the Utah Legislature without result.

Five ballots for U. S. Senator of Woshington, were taken yesterday. There were no changes.

The senatorial deadlock in California continues. Two ballots were taken, the result being unchanged.

Conrad, the leading candidate for U. S. Senator of Montana, lacked 14 votes of election. But one ballot was taken yesterday.

Three ballots for U. S. Senator were taken in the Republican legislative caucus of Wisconsin yesterday without changes.

More fruitless ballots for U. S. Senator were taken by the Delaware Legislature yesterday. The dead-lock continues.

The managers of Jim Jeffries and Jim Corbett have covered the $2,500 which Fitzsimmons put up in New York for Sharkey to cover.

A judicial hanging for an unmentionable crime committed by a negro on a white woman took place at Hazelhurst, Miss., and was witnessed by nearly two thousand people.

A Novel Foundation.

The new $4,000,000 federal building, in Chicago, will stand on a series of points, instead of resting on a foundation, extending evenly along the entire wall line, says The Post. The weight of the huge structure will be so adjusted that it will rest on cement columns 32 feet apart, these columns going down to bedrock, 72 feet below the surface of the earth. This is the plan adopted in modern bridge building and represents the most advanced progress in that field of construction. The mode of excavating for the foundation is very interesting and simplicity itself. A section of a wrought iron tube of the desired diameter is set upon the ground on its rim, and as the earth within the circle is removed the tube sinks. When the top of the first section settles down to the level of the earth's surface, a second section is placed above it, and the digging process is continued. One section after another disappears, and bedrock is eventually reached, without the slightest disturbance to the surrounding material occurring. There is no settling of neighboring foundations, no tottering walls, no alarm or disquiet of any sort.

When the excavation is completed, there is a clean iron walled hole, into which the cement is poured and subjected to the necessary pressure. When the iron tube is filled, the job is finished, the iron casing being allowed to remain. The columns which will constitute the foundation for the Chicago building will vary in diameter from 12 to 15 feet. Through the wear and tear of ages they will support all the weight that they will be called upon to bear.

By this plan it will not be necessary to drive piling down to bedrock, or to resort to any of the methods for making broad bases for foundations to rest upon so familiar to Chicago builders of lofty edifices and heavy business blocks. The element of uncertainty will be entirely eliminated.

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For Sale Cheap—Second-hand dray. Inquire of H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. ja 13 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

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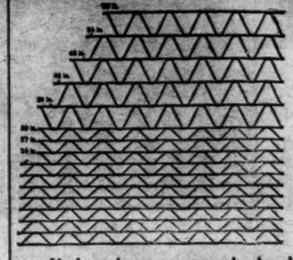

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